

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS
ALL REQUESTED INFORMATION IS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2008
THIS IS A CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENT

This report with all attachments must be postmarked on or before April 1, 2009. Failure to file by April 1, 2009, results in a PENALTY OF \$100 PER DAY, beginning April 2, 2009, unless an extension is granted. When an extension is granted, filing is due on or before April 23, 2009, and penalties start on April 24, 2009. The total penalty cannot exceed \$3,000.

You must complete this report or an identical reproduction. Complete reports must include all requested information for all pages. The only exceptions are: Page 2, the additional documents requested must be filed by April 23, 2009, and Page 6, for non-publicly traded companies. Incomplete pages will be returned for completion. Failure to complete and return these pages within seven days will result in the commencement of a \$100 per day penalty and a Best Information Available valuation. The total penalty cannot exceed \$3,000.

The following documents **MUST BE FILED IN ADDITION** to this report if applicable to the parent or reporting company:

- (a) Balance sheet, income statement, statement of retained earnings and statement of cash flows.
- (b) SEC Form 10-Ks, and 10-Qs if other than December 31, fiscal year end.
- (c) Annual Report to Share/Stockholders,
- (d) Annual Report(s) to the following agencies / commissions if required:
 - Federal Communications Commission
 - Annual Report to Colorado Public Utilities Commission

State the exact nature of the business activity of the REPORTING COMPANY in the State of Colorado:

Describe any important changes which occurred during the previous calendar year such as major acquisitions, divestitures, write-offs and sales of major properties for both the REPORTING COMPANY and its ultimate Parent. Attach additional sheets as necessary. **INCLUDE THE DESCRIPTION AND AMOUNT OF UNUSUAL AND NON-RECURRING CHARGES AND GAINS PARTICULAR THE REPORTING COMPANY STATEMENT.**

Is the REPORTING COMPANY a proprietorship, partnership, S corporation, corporation, association, joint venture, other?

Is the REPORTING COMPANY a subsidiary of another corporation? Yes No

What is the NAME of the ultimate PARENT company? _____

Tax Agents must have a current letter of agency on file with the Division for each company represented.

INCOME STATEMENT - You must complete this page even if you attach an income statement and balance sheet

ACCOUNT TITLE	Parent Company	Reporting Company System					
	2008	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	
1 Operating Revenues							
2 Operating Expenses							
3 Depreciation and Amortization							
4 Operating income before taxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5 Income taxes on operating income							
6 Net Operating Income	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7 Total other income (deductions)							
8 Income taxes on non-operating income							
9 Interest expenses							
10 Income before extraordinary items							

SIX-YEAR REPORTING COMPANY SYSTEM NET OPERATING PROPERTY

ACCOUNT TITLE		31-Dec-08	31-Dec-07	31-Dec-06	31-Dec-05	31-Dec-04	31-Dec-03
Net Operating Property (Page 4, Line 9, Middle Column)							

BALANCE SHEET - You must complete this page and attach a copy of your income statement and balance sheet

ASSETS

	Parent Company	Reporting Company System	Reporting Company Colorado
1 Historical Cost of Plant in Service			
2 Construction work in progress (*)			
3 Intangibles (goodwill, acq. adjustments, etc.)			
4 Other property and equipment			
5 Property under capital leases			
6 Inventories, materials and supplies (1)			
7 Total Operating Property	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
8 Accumulated depreciation and amortization			
9 Net Operating Property (Line 7 - 8)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
10 Current Assets (less materials and supplies)			
11 Investments and other assets			
12 All other depreciation and amortization			
13 Total Assets	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
14 Contributions in aid of construction			

PROPERTY UNDER OPERATING LEASES

15 Net book value of leased property	N/A		
16 Original cost of leased property	N/A		
17 Lease payment	N/A		
18 Average age of leased property	N/A		
19 Average remaining life of leased property	N/A		

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

20 Common stock and paid-in capital			N/A
21 Preferred stock			N/A
22 Retained earnings			N/A
23 Patronage Capital			N/A
24 Long-term debt due after one year			N/A
25 Long-term debt due within one year			N/A
26 Current and accrued liabilities			N/A
27 Total other liabilities			N/A
28 Total Liabilities and Equity	\$ -	\$ -	N/A

(*) Next year, construction work in progress will be requested to be split in to expansion and replacement.

(1) Includes inventories held for resale, and materials and supplies held for consumption.

NOT NECESSARY TO COMPLETE IF NON-PUBLICLY TRADED

SCHEDULE OF COMMON STOCK - PARENT COMPANY

Exchange _____	Symbol _____	
Month	High Price	Low Price
January	_____	_____
February	_____	_____
March	_____	_____
April	_____	_____
May	_____	_____
June	_____	_____
July	_____	_____
August	_____	_____
September	_____	_____
October	_____	_____
November	_____	_____
December	_____	_____
TOTALS	\$ -	\$ -
Sum of High and Low Totals		\$ -
Average Price (Sum divided by 24)		\$ -
Number of Shares Outstanding at 12-31-08		_____
Market Value (# shares outstanding x avg. price)		\$ -

SCHEDULE OF PREFERRED STOCK - PARENT COMPANY

Issue	Number of Shares	Book Value	Average Price	Market Value
_____	_____	_____	_____	\$ -
_____	_____	_____	_____	\$ -
_____	_____	_____	_____	\$ -
_____	_____	_____	_____	\$ -
_____	_____	_____	_____	\$ -
_____	_____	_____	_____	\$ -
_____	_____	_____	_____	\$ -
_____	_____	_____	_____	\$ -
_____	_____	_____	_____	\$ -
_____	_____	_____	_____	\$ -
_____	_____	_____	_____	\$ -
_____	_____	_____	_____	\$ -
_____	_____	_____	_____	\$ -
_____	_____	_____	_____	\$ -
_____	_____	_____	_____	\$ -
			TOTAL	\$ -

If preferred stocks are publicly traded during the year, submit a schedule showing monthly average of outstanding stock and their related market prices.
 If market value is derived by means other than listed quotations, explain how it was derived.
 Attach additional sheets as necessary.

SCHEDULE OF COLORADO DEDUCTIONS FROM OPERATING PROPERTY

COLORADO
NET BOOK
VALUE

1. Locally assessed property (note 1)	
2. Construction work in progress - personal property portion only (note 2)	
3. Licensed vehicles (note 3)	
4. Licensed special mobile machinery (SMM) (note 3)	
5. Inventories, materials and supplies (note 4)	
6. Other Property (note 5)	
	\$ -

Notes

1. Only deductible if included in Operating Property Accounts (page 4) and documented on page 11.
2. Attach details including a schedule with project description, county location, and accumulated cost as of 12-31-08.
3. Licensed vehicles and/or SMM machinery **MUST** be included as operating property on page 4 to be deductible.
4. Includes inventories held for resale, and materials and supplies held for consumption.
5. Attach details, including a schedule with property or project description, historical cost, net book value as of 12-31-08, location, and your reason why it should be deducted from your value. **Otherwise, NO deduction will be allowed.**

2009 Reporting Form for Dark Fiber located in Colorado

Route: _____ County to County

Type: _____ Fiber / IRU

FIBER CONDUITS IN SERVICE HAVING DARK FIBERS								
UNDER CONSTRUCTION FIBER CONDUITS NOT IN SERVICE -- BELONG IN CONSTRUCTION WORK IN PROGRESS								
ACQUISITION COST	NBV	ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION (MAX AT 90%)	CONDUIT MILEAGE	FIBER MILES	LIT FIBER MILES	DARK FIBER MILES	PERCENTAGE DARK	
Total								

DARK FIBER: FIBER CONDUIT(S) THAT HAS NOT BEEN PLACED IN SERVICE SINCE ACQUISITION								
COLORADO COUNTY	ACQUISITION COST	NBV	CONDUIT MILEAGE	FIBER MILES	LIT FIBER MILES	DARK FIBER MILES		
Total								

ACQUISITION COST	NBV	
Grand Totals All Fiber:		X 50% = <input type="text"/> NBV Colorado Deductions - Other Property

Dark Fiber Valuation Procedures and Reporting Form for State Assessed Fixed-Based and Rural Telephone Companies

To recognize obsolescence created by the existence of dark fiber, the Division of Property Taxation (DPT) created this standardized reporting page. The dark fiber reporting page must be completely filled out with supporting documentation along with the entire ASOP completed in its entirety for dark fiber obsolescence to be considered.

Procedures:

There are two types of dark fiber that the DPT will be considering for adjustment on this page. This depends on whether the dark fiber(s) exist within a conduit that had fiber previously "lit" (or transferred into operating property), or if the dark fiber(s) were part of a conduit that was acquired from another entity and has not been put into service at any time prior to or on the January 1, 2009, assessment date. The third type, constructed fiber conduits that have not placed into service, belong in construction work in progress.

Fiber conduits in service (operating property) having dark fiber are listed in the the first or upper box of this form. If you have any conduit routes that you have acquired that have not been lit, you need to list them separately in the second or lower box of this form. The NBV grand total is multiplied by 50%. This product is transferred to page 7, Colorado deductions, under Line 6.- Other Property. The grand total acquisition cost should appear on the balance sheet on line 4.- Other Property. A 50% adjustment is made for consideration of income shortfall and any other cost approach obsolescence calculation. For companies entirely in Colorado, an alternative to a Colorado deduction is to exclude the above net book value grand total from the cost approach and any rate of return calculations influencing the cost approach obsolescence calculation, prior to determining a final value.

Definitions:

Dark Fiber: "optical fiber infrastructure, cabling, or repeaters currently in place but not being used in the form of light pulses so the "dark" means no light pulses are being sent."

Fiber-Miles: The total miles of Colorado fiber conduit multiplied by the number of fibers in the conduit.

Pursuant to 39-3-118.5:

Non-Taxable Fiber Assets: If the entire conduit has never been used since being constructed or acquired by the present taxpayer, the conduit is not taxable.

Business Personal Property Exemption: For property tax years commencing on or after January 1, 1996, business personal property shall be exempt from the levy and collection of property tax until such business personal property is first used in the business after acquisition.

Attach additional sheets as needed.

APPORTIONMENT TO COLORADO COUNTIES

County	Historic cost of operating property, less historical cost of Colorado deductions	Percent of Total Colo. property	County	Historic cost of operating property, less historical cost of Colorado deductions	Percent of Total Colo. property
Adams		0.0%	Kit Carson		0.0%
Alamosa		0.0%	La Plata		0.0%
Arapahoe		0.0%	Lake		0.0%
Archuleta		0.0%	Larimer		0.0%
Baca		0.0%	Las Animas		0.0%
Bent		0.0%	Lincoln		0.0%
Boulder		0.0%	Logan		0.0%
Broomfield		0.0%	Mesa		0.0%
Chaffee		0.0%	Mineral		0.0%
Cheyenne		0.0%	Moffat		0.0%
Clear Creek		0.0%	Montezuma		0.0%
Conejos		0.0%	Montrose		0.0%
Costilla		0.0%	Morgan		0.0%
Crowley		0.0%	Otero		0.0%
Custer		0.0%	Ouray		0.0%
Delta		0.0%	Park		0.0%
Denver		0.0%	Phillips		0.0%
Dolores		0.0%	Pitkin		0.0%
Douglas		0.0%	Prowers		0.0%
Eagle		0.0%	Pueblo		0.0%
El Paso		0.0%	Rio Blanco		0.0%
Elbert		0.0%	Rio Grande		0.0%
Fremont		0.0%	Routt		0.0%
Garfield		0.0%	Saguache		0.0%
Gilpin		0.0%	San Juan		0.0%
Grand		0.0%	San Miguel		0.0%
Gunnison		0.0%	Sedgwick		0.0%
Hinsdale		0.0%	Summit		0.0%
Huerfano		0.0%	Teller		0.0%
Jackson		0.0%	Washington		0.0%
Jefferson		0.0%	Weld		0.0%
Kiowa		0.0%	Yuma		0.0%
			TOTAL	\$ -	0.0%

REPORTING OF NEW CONSTRUCTION COSTS

Why Reporting New Construction Costs is Important

New construction plays an important role in both the 5.5 percent property tax limit and the TABOR local growth calculation. New construction also plays a key role in determining the target percentage used in the residential assessment rate calculation.

Section 20 of article X of the Colorado Constitution (**TABOR**) places several limits on the budgets of local and state governments. Two of these limits, the local government fiscal year spending limit and the property tax revenue limit, require the calculation of "local growth." For non-school taxing entities, "local growth" is the percentage change in the actual value of real property resulting from taxable new construction and other additions minus taxable destroyed property and other deletions. Most local taxing entities, other than school districts and home rule municipalities, are also subject to a statutory limitation found in § 29-1-301, C.R.S. This restriction, called the **5.5 percent property tax revenue limitation**, is similar in concept to the TABOR property tax limit, but it is calculated using a different set of data. Unlike TABOR, new construction for the 5.5% limit includes both newly constructed real property and associated personal property. Another difference is that the 5.5% limit calculation does not deduct for the removal or destruction any real property.

Definitions of Real and Personal Property that Apply

The detail is in § 39-1-102, C.R.S.: (14) for real property; (7) for improvements; and (11) for personal property. In summary, all fencing and walled roofed structures, custom or prefabricated, constitute real property. Fixture systems, like HVAC, plumbing, and electrical are real property. Right-of-way wires, cables, and pipes, above and below ground, are personal property. Furniture, trade fixtures, and equipment, including telecommunication towers, are personal property.

New Construction Costs to be Reported in the Annual Statement of Property

Report the installed net book value of qualified newly constructed real property and associated personal property, placed in service as operating property during the preceding calendar year up to and including December 31. New personal property is reported only when it is associated with qualified new construction real property.

Qualified new real property includes:

- New construction real property capitalized and reported as operating property or contributions in aid of construction (CIAC). These items are fencing and walled roofed structures affixed to the land regardless of permanence and access to utilities.
- Additions to real property if the addition costs are capitalized and reported as operating property or CIAC. An addition could be additional square feet to an existing building, or the expansion of an area enclosed by fencing.

New construction does not include:

- The acquisition of vacant land or land with existing improvements.
- The expansion, upgrade, or addition, of only personal property not associated with newly constructed real property.

New Real Property in One County, and Associated Personal Property in Multiple Counties

Pipelines and electrical transmission systems often span several counties. The pipelines and electrical lines themselves are personal property, but the system might also include real property structures. When a newly constructed system spans several Colorado counties, and it includes a new structure(s) constructed in at least one of the counties, the associated new personal property is itself new construction and shall be apportioned to all counties wherein the personal property is located. The new real property is only reported in the county with situs. Outside of this condition, a new construction worksheet is not required if new personal property is known not to be associated with new real property.

If you have additional questions regarding how new construction is incorporated into TABOR or the 5.5 percent revenue limit calculation, please contact the Administrative Resources Section of the Division of Property Taxation at 303-866-2371.

